and is under the administrative control of Government of Uttar Pradesh. As per the information received from the Medical Superintendent of the Institute, they have a new emergency block with more space and 17 beds equipped with desires emergency care equipments and trained manpower. Similarly, ICU unit is under direct control of critical care medicine department with 8 beds. There is a separate OPD block with separate OPD bays for various specialities. The patients are attended through computerized Hospital Information System in which there is also provision of raising on-line requisitions for various investigations and getting their reports in respective computer terminal. Further, the Institute has battery of patient helpers and para-medical staff who guide the patients for desired work to be done in the hospital. The Incharge, Hospital Administration and Medical Superintendent continuously monitors the behaviour of doctors, nurses as well as assistants so that any complaint regarding rude behaviour, if any, is promptly addressed to and rectified.

Supreme Court's order on organ donation

2126. SHRI RAJU PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hon'ble Supreme Court has recently passed an order and given directions to Government on donation of organs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to bring out some guidelines on the donations of organs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court in their judgement dated 31.3.2005 in Writ Petition No. 156 filed by Shri Kuldip Singh and others versus State of Tamil Nadu and others has opined that in order to rule out commercial dealings in donation of organs, it would be desirable to require the donor and recipient to give details of their financial incomes and vocations for previous three years. This would help the authorisation committees to assess whether any commercial delings are involved or not. It would be appropriate if the Rules and Form I ere amended accordingly. The Hon'ble Court has also observed that it would be appropriate for all States to

adopt this Act. A copy of the judgement dated 31.3.2005 of Hon'ble Supreme Court has been circulated to all hospitals/institutions in the Union Territories registered under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 as well as to the Health Secretaries of all the States for information and appropriate necessary action.

(c) Review and updation of the existing guidelines on donation of human organs is a continuous process.

Problem of leprosy in India

2127. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minster of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest burden of leprosy in the world;

(b) if so, what is the extent of this menace indicating the sensitive regions in the country; and

(c) what is the action plan of Government to control this desease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of recorded cases in India at the end of March, 2005 were 1,48,910 and the Prevalence Rate of Leprosy at the end of March, 2005 was 1.34 per 10,000 population. In 11 States/UTs Prevalence Rate of leprosy is between 1-4/10,000 population. These States/UTs are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli and Delhi, Bihar, Goa, Maharashtra, Orissa, U.R and West Bengal. In rest of the 24 States/UTs the level of elimination *i.e.* Prevalence Rate of less than 1 per 10,000 population has been achieved.

(c) The Government of India is implementing the National Leprosy Eradication Programme for the elimination of leprosy from the country. The details of the scheme are:—

(i) Decentralization and Institutional Development under which State Leprosy Societies have been formed in 27 major States and District Leprosy Societies in all the Districts in the country which are responsible for proper planning, implementation, monitoring and timely corrective action.